

133BC

ATTALUS III bequeaths Pergamum  
to Rome

133BC

Surrender of Numantia, which is obliterated.

Death of ATTALUS III of Pergamum, who bequeaths his kingdom to the Roman people. First territorial possession of Rome in Asia.

Tiberius Gracchus elected Tribune of the Plebs.

133-129 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome

Public lands were partly divided  
under the Licinian law.

133BC

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Pergamum bequeathed  
ATTALUS III died & bequeathed  
his kingdom to Rome

133BC

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Rise of the Groecchi

133BC

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Pergamum was annexed  
by Rome

133 B C

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome

TIBERIUS GRACCHUS tried to secure election to the tribunate in violation of the Constitution. With 300 followers, he was killed by the OPTIMATES under P. SCIPIO NASICA.

133BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome

GRACCHUS proposed that the  
LICINIAN agrarian law be  
re-enacted



1330c

In Rome, the Tiberists  
of Tiberius Gracchus

133 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

(163-133 BC) TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS

Roman statesman.

Took part in the destruction of Carthage (146 BC). Tribune of the people (133 BC) and introduced a land bill to relieve their sufferings and concerning a fairer distribution of wealth. In a riot at the ensuing elections Gracchus was slain.

133-121BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome

Civil disturbances under the  
GRACCHI

133BC

China

Emperor Wu Di declared war on  
Xiongnu. In a single campaign  
"the men and horses killed on  
the HAN side amounted to  
over a hundred thousand,"  
Sima Qian wrote.

133 BC

Pergamum was willed  
to Rome as the province of Asia

133BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Slave trade in Rome was extensive

133B C

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome

NUMANTIA was taken and  
destroyed.

133 Bc

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Tribunals of Tiberius Gracchus



133Bc

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Scyris Asmulianus Caphead  
Numantia

133 BC

TRIBUNATE OF TIBERIUS GRACCHUS

133BC.

Tiberius Gracchus was tribune

A fellow tribune vetoed the proceedings, doubtless arranged for by the senate. Tiberius then vetoed all public business. No govt machinery moved. Tiberius called upon the assembly to depose the offending tribune and then pass the bill. This was done. The three commissioners elected to carry out the bill were Tiberius, his brother Gaius, and his father-in-law. Tiberius needed another term to carry on the work; he decided to stand for immediate reelection. A fight broke out between the partisans of Tiberius and those of the Senate. Improvised bludgeons were wielded. The Senate's gang was better organized. Tiberius was clubbed over the head, and with him over 300 others died.

However, the land commission continued at work for several yrs. Over 80,000 landless men became landholders.

133 BC

Tiberius Gracchus was elected tribune. He prepared an agrarian bill to reenact the old law (367 BC) which forbade any citizen to hold over 500 jugera of public land. (+ allowances of 250 jugera extra for ea. 2 grown sons the holder may have; all other public lands to be given back to the state. Much of this land had been held for 75 years more & could hardly be distinguished from family property. Tiberius ignored the Senate's opposition and laid his bill before the tribal assembly of the people.

Son - Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus ~~d 133 BC~~ elected Tribune 133 BC  
Fought at Carthage (146 BC) & in Spain 137 BC

Son - Caius Sempronius Gracchus d 121 BC. Quæstor in  
Sardinia (126 BC). In 123 BC elected Tribune of the  
people. Relected Tribune 122 BC. Defeated (121 BC)

133BC - 121BC GRACCHI

their father, Tiberius Sempronius ~~133BC~~ Gracchus, a member of an old noble family, had been consul, censor, and governor of Spain. Their mother, Cornelia, was a daughter of Scipio Africanus, one of the greatest Romans of his day. After the early death of their father she watched their training with greatest care. Associated with ablest Romans of time. Both had outstanding ability.

133BC

ATTALUS III, King of PERGAMUM  
died leaving no direct heir. He bequeathed  
his kingdom by his will to the Roman people.  
Rome accepted the legacy, but war was not  
avoided, for another claimant appeared. Of  
course the Romans won and Pergamum  
was made the Roman Province of Asia.



perfidy, cruelty, and avarice."

## DURANT

The rebellious CELTIBERIANs of central Spain bore a siege of 15-months in NUMANTIA, living on their dead, at last SCIPIO AEMILIANUS showed them into surrender. In general the policy of the Roman Republic in Spain was so brutal and dishonest that it cost more than it paid. "Never," said MOMMSEN, "had war been waged with so much

His Cousin SCIPIO AEMILIANUS - though  
not yet returned from NUMANTIA  
when it happened - publicly  
condoned the murder, alleging that  
TIBERIUS GRACCHUS had aspired at  
making himself King of Rome.  
Turmoil died down till 10 yrs  
later in 123 BC.

133BC

As 133BC drew to a close, TIBERIUS GRAECCHUS flouted another established practice, the one which limited a man to serving as a tribune of the plebs only once. He ran for a second term. And, in confrontation with the Senatorial forces led by his cousin SCIPIO NAZICA, Tiberius Graechus was clubbed to death on the Capitol, together with some of his followers.

legislated to have the lands used to resettle  
more of Rome's poor, opposition in the  
Senate and in Forum hardened day  
by day.

133 BC

②

When MARCUS OCTAVIUS vetoed TIBERIUS's bill in Plebeian Assembly, he was illegally deposed from office.

When ATTALUS III of Pergamum died in 133 BC and was discovered to have bequeathed his kingdom to Rome TIBERIUS GRACCHUS ignored the Senate's right to decide what was to be done with the bequest, and

distributes the surplus of land this limit  
produced among the civilian poor of Rome.  
His aim was not only to relieve some of some  
of her less useful citizens, but also to ensure  
that future generations would be in a position  
to give Rome sons qualified to serve in the  
army. When the Senate chose to filibuster, Tiberius  
took the bill straight to the Plebeian Assembly -  
and thereby stirred up a hornet's nest for  
this move ran counter to all accepted practice.

One of his fellow tribunes of the plebs (and a relative)  
MARCUS OCTAVIUS vetoed the bill in  
the Plebeian Assembly.

Tiberius Gracchus was elected  
tribune of the plebs, and set out to right  
the wrong the State had perpetrated in its  
leasing of the AGAR PUBLICUS. Against  
fierce opposition he passed an agrarian  
law which limited the amount of  
land any one man might lease or own  
to 500 IUGERA (plus an extra 250 IUGERA  
per son), and set up a commission to



133BC

Tiberius Gracchus was elected tribune at age of 29.

Proposed act limiting land to 320 acres per person be reenacted.

The Senate induced one of the other tribunes to veto the measure. Tiberius had the assembly (Tribal assembly) depose the tribune in question. Then the bill was passed.

were elected in the tribal assembly, composed of 35 tribes or wards each having 1 vote. In each tribe one citizen's vote was as good as another's.

The number of praetors had been increased to 6 largely because of the need for more magistrates to govern the provinces.

To make it hard for young men to rise too rapidly, a regular routine of office holding was set up (the *cursus honorum*), a two-yr interval legally required between the terms of any two offices. Until he was 38 a man was liable for military service. Then he could run for quaestorship. After 2 yrs maybe Aedile. Then maybe at 34 or 37 he might be elected Consul & perhaps later censor. A poor man had almost no chance.

133 BC.

After the Punic wars, the practical operation of the Roman government had changed. The Senate had taken more and more complete control of affairs and became the leader in all branches of government.

The upper magistrates (consuls, praetors, quaestors, and censors) were still elected by the centuriate assembly which was reorganized in slightly more democratic fashion than of old. Conservative candidates continued to have a big advantage in elections by the centuriate assembly. The tribunes, quaestors, and aediles

133 BC

the king of PERGAMUM (across water  
East of Greece) dying without an heir  
bequeathed his kingdom to Rome, thus  
Rome accepted the bequest (1<sup>st</sup> Asian  
province) and spent the next 3 years  
suppressing a proletarian  
revolution there.

133 BC

DURANT

Tribunate and ~~assassination~~  
of TIBERIUS GRACCHUS

133 BC

DURANT

SCIPIO NASICA led the Senators armed with clubs into the Forum. Gnaeus supporters gave way. Tiberius Gnaeus was killed by a blow on the head and several hundred of his followers perished with him. They threw the bodies into the Tiber.

lots among proclizers. The Licinian laws  
of 367 BC were still on the books but never  
enforced.

The Senate charged Tiberius with seeking  
dictatorship and persuaded Octavius (another  
tribune) to prevent by his veto the submission  
to the Assembly. Cicerone immediately had  
the Assembly to depose Octavius which  
they did.

The Assembly then passed the  
measure.

133 BC

DURANT

TIBERIUS GRAECIUS

- 1) That no citizen should be permitted to hold more than 333 Acres (unless he had 2 sons - then 667 Acres) of land bought or rented from the state.
- 2) All other public land that had been sold or leased to private individuals be returned to the state for original price + allowance for improvements.
- 3) The returned land be divided into 20-Acre.



133BC

DURANT

Slave uprising resulted in the  
execution of 150 slaves in Rome; 450  
in MIN TURNAE; 4000 in SINUESA

In this year, Tiberius Gracchus passed  
the agrarian law that opened the  
Roman Revolution.

- ② Influence of Greek scholars at Rome
- ③ Public Works at Rome.

133 BC

Results of Conquests by Rome

(a) Evil

① Absorption of small farms of Italy by the larger estates.

② Introduction of luxury into Rome.

③ Political Corruption

④ Increase of Slavery

(b) Good

①. Dissemination of Roman civilization

133 BC - 30 BC

Late Republic in Rome.

133BC

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ATTALUS III, the last of the kings of PERGAMUM, died in 133BC. Being without heir, he left a will bequeathing his kingdom to Rome.

143 BC  
141 BC  
133 BC

the people of Lusitania (modern Portugal) held out for 8 yrs and were finally defeated only after traitors bribed by the Roman general assassinated their leader.

In the meantime another revolt lasting 10 yrs broke out at Numantia. During this, a Roman general surrendered his army of 20,000 to the enemy. Finally Rome sent its ablest leader SCIPIO Aemilianus, who destroyed Numantia after a 15-month siege (133 BC). Spain now remained quiet for a long time.

133 BC

Spain becomes a Roman  
Province.

133BC

Spain became a Roman Province



133 BC

CELTS

Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus,  
called Africanus Minor, conquers  
the Celtiberian redoubt of Numantia  
and receives the honorific name  
of Numantinus.

133 BC

CELTS

Attalus III bequeaths Pergamon  
to Rome.

133 B.C.

ATTALUS III GAVE PERGAMUM TO ROME

The next extension of Roman dominions in the East was made more peacefully. In 133 B.C.,

ATTALUS III, king of PERGAMUM died, leaving no direct heir. Probably, hoping to save his people from fierce wars and ultimate Roman conquest, he bequeathed his kingdom by will to the Roman people. Rome accepted the legacy, but war was not avoided, for another claimant appeared. Of course, the Romans won and PERGAMUM was made the Roman Province of Asia. Unfortunately,

the later civil struggles at Rome led to much  
oppression of the people there.

Roman order were introduced slowly; and to the last, the East remained Greek, not Latin, in language, custom, and thought. The Adriatic continued to divide the Latin and Greek civilizations when the two shared the world under the sway of Rome.

133 BC

## PROVINCE OF ASIA

A few years after Macedonia became a province, the King of PERGAMUM yielded to Rome his realms, which became the Province of Asia.

After the battle of MAGNÉSIA (190 BC) PERGAMUM had been enlarged so that it included most of western Asia Minor. This region was now known as "Asia." It is in this sense that the word "Asia" is used in the Acts of the Apostles, as, for instance, when Paul

serp, that after going through PHRYGIA, he was forbidden "to pass into Asia," and again later, that "all they who dwelt in Asia" heard the word.

In 146 BC Rome was the sole Great Power. She had annexed as provinces all the dominions of Carthage and of Macedonia. Egypt and Syria had become protectorates and were soon to be made provinces. Rome held the heritage of Alexander as well as that of Carthage. There remained no state able to dream of equality with her

THE LATIN WEST AND THE GREEK EAST - At the same time, while Rome was really mistress in both East and West, her relations with the two sections were widely different. In the West, Rome appeared on the stage as the successor of Carthage; and to the majority of her Western subjects, despite terrible cruelties in war, she brought better order and higher civilization than they had known. Thus the Western world became Latin.

In the East, Rome appeared at first as the liberator of the Greeks. The provincial system and the good

by a desperate slave revolt in Sicily which was put down only after a war lasting nearly three years.

Tiberius Gracchus, who had already served as quaestor and had had some experience in warfare in Spain, believed the best way to remedy conditions was to get the urban proletariat back on the land as small farmers. The state had in the past rented huge quantities of public land to members of the governing class and to the allies as well; the old law (367 BC) which forbade any citizen to hold over 500 JUGERA

### 133 BC - 125 BC 121 BC REFORM EFFORTS OF GRACCHI

The crucial period of Roman history - the last century of the republic - was marked at its beginning by a vigorous effort to set right the political, economic, and social evils already discussed. Whereas CATO <sup>had</sup> either not realized or had ignored many of these, the Gracchi attempted more thorough reforms.

Their father, TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, a member of an old noble family, had been consul, censor, and governor of Spain. Their mother, CORNELIA, was the daughter of SCIPIO AFRICANUS, one of the greatest

Romans of his day. After the early death of their father, she watched their training with the greatest care. They had the best education possible and associated with the ablest Romans of the time. Both had outstanding ability. Tiberius, the elder brother, was emotional, but held his feelings under strict control, as became the pupil of a Stoic philosopher. With clear vision he saw the evils of his time and determined to right them or suffer martyrdom in the attempt. Brave and obstinate, impulsive and opinionated, he had many of the traits of a mediaeval saint.

Every patriotic Roman should have realized the significance of slave gangs at work on the land all over Italy, and the scarcity of slave gangs ~~at work on the land~~ ~~the land~~ all free laborers. All should have been impressed by the growing difficulty of recruiting enough citizen property owners to fill the ranks of the army. Anyone who walked through the poorer parts of Rome should have realized the terrible poverty and squalor in which hosts of Roman citizens were living. The dangers of a huge slave population were brought forcibly to everyone's attention in 135 B.C.



was done, although its legality was doubtful. However, a few changes were made in the bill. Compensation for the improvements on the land were cut out, and a huge treasure bequeathed to Rome by the king of PERSIA was assigned to buy tools and stock for the new settlers. This last added insult to injury, for the senate was accustomed to dispose of all public money. The three commissioners elected to carry out the bill were TIBERIUS, his brother CAIUS, and his father-in-law. It was too much a family affair, and the aristocrats were even minded to block.

(2)

of public land had become inactive. Duly elected tribune for the year 133 B.C., Tiberius soon prepared an agrarian bill to reenact this old law, but allowing 250 JUGERA extra for each of two grown sons that the holder might have; all other public land was to be given back to the state, and further occupation of public land was forbidden. The land to be retained by the holders was granted to them in full ownership, and they were to be paid for any improvements they had made on the lands

given up. A special commission of three was to be elected to decide all disputes and to allot small tracts of land to landless Roman citizens. The allotments could not be sold.

This bill was sure to meet bitter opposition for the chief holders of public lands were members of the Senate. Furthermore, many of these lands had been held by the same family for 75 years or more and could hardly be distinguished from family property. Tiberius ignored the Senate's opposition and laid his bill before the tribal assembly of the people. His eloquence and the interests of the voters made the passage of the bill almost certain until a fellow tribune vetoed the proceedings, doubtless arranged for by the Senate.

Tiberius answered by vetoing all public business, thus stopping the work of the courts and payments by the public treasury. No governmental machinery moved. The people were keyed up to a high pitch of excitement.

After making offers of compromise to no purpose, Tiberius called on the assembly to depose the offending tribune and then pass the bill. This

for military service show that over 80,000  
landless men became landholders. In spite of the  
fact that the work was slowed down, new opposition  
developed. Many of the Latin and Italian allies  
held public lands, and the suggestion that these  
might be taken away was the last straw  
in their load of discontent. For a hundred  
years their treatment by Rome had been getting  
worse, more and more they had been called on  
to fight for Rome outside Italy. A great empire  
had been won and a huge revenue flowed  
in as a result, but in this the allies had no share.

(3)

the plan. Wild stories were circulated that C. FIBRUS  
was aiming at such despotism as the Greek tyrants  
had set up, and that a gold crown and a purple robe  
were being kept for him. It was true that he was  
leading the assembly in almost PERICLEAN style,  
and that, if he kept on as he had started and  
was reelected tribune again and again, his power  
would be as great as that of PERICLES. But, after  
all, his theory was that the people were sovereign  
and that the Senate had usurped much of the

power that it had been wielding.

The bitter enemies of Tiberius determined to destroy him as soon as his term of office ended. However, since his work was only started and he needed another term to carry it on, he decided to stand for immediate reelection. The voting began, but was stopped by the charge that it was illegal. This was not true, but such a reelection was certainly contrary to established custom. When voting started again a fight broke out between the partisans of Tiberius and those of Senate. Improvised bludgeons were wielded and victory went to the Senate, whose army was better organized. TIBERIUS was clubbed over the head, and with him over 300 died. Thus the Senate had caused its political opponents to be killed without trial. However many of its members were to meet a like fate in the coming years before the advent of one man government. ended political quarrels as well as political liberty at Rome.

The land commission continued at work for several years. Many inscriptions prove its industry, and the lists of men eligible

plus a magnetic personality, unusual power of leadership, and the greatest political shrewdness. His first moves were calculated to win the favor of the mob. Living mainly on bread, the idle population of Rome was dependent on imported grain; if the harvest in Sicily was bad or the ships did not come on time, they went hungry. Gracchus had huge granaries constructed, and enabled every citizen to buy each month, at half the usual price, enough wheat so that he and his family could have a two-pound loaf every day. Gracchus thought this could be done

(4)

their reward was unsympathetic treatment by Roman officials who made them feel that they were inferiors. CAIUS GRACCHUS told the story of a mayor of an Italian town being scourged because the town bath had not been cleared quickly enough to please the consul's wife. Sentiment, already strong, was stirred up further by the Gracchan land commission. A liberal Roman leader proposed (125 B.C.) a bill to allow partial or full citizenship to all allies. but it failed to pass; and this led to the armed

revolt of a group of Latin colonies. Treachery delivered the leading rebellious city into Roman hands and it was destroyed.

Next year CAIUS GRACCHUS was elected tribune for the one year 123 BC. Complete and reliable primary sources dealing with his tribunate have not come down to us; only the main features can be made out by the most painstaking research. Plutarch gives the fullest version; but, since he lived about 200 years later, his history can hardly be given first rank as a primary source. Accurate chronology of the tribune's proposals is very hard to work out and so a full estimate of his plans is nearly impossible.

The attributes of a saint and a genius were needed to deal with the problems confronting CAIUS GRACCHUS: (1) a frightened Senate that would listen to no reform proposals, (2) a popular assembly of greedy men likely to vote for the man that offered the biggest bribes, and (3) Italy seething with discontent and ripe for civil war.

Caius Gracchus had all his brother's ability,

yet, some had few government employees to attend to the collection of this tithe, Gracchus offered it to groups of Romans as a contract; the group that bid the largest sum per annum for a term of years got the contract. This scheme had worked well enough in Sicily and it saved the Roman government much bother; furthermore, it held out to the capitalists the chance to make huge profits. Gracchus also added another bait - the jura which decided complaints against returned provincial governors were now to be composed of knights. Hence, if a governor

③  
only because the government received much of its tribute from Sicily in the form of wheat. This grain law won votes in plenty for Gracchus. It had been criticized because it impoverished the citizens; but perhaps, if carried out, the Gracchan plan would have removed so many idle people from the city that the evil would have been slight.

Caius restored his brother's land commission, but it now directed its efforts chiefly to

Founding new cities, colonies or ports where  
hundred ought to be good. He picked the site  
of CARVA, TREAVU and LARTAGE for these  
commercial colonies. This policy was  
wise because many of the landless farmers  
were not interested in farming and would  
be more likely to succeed in business. To  
promote this property of the farmers and  
merchants, he planned a system of roads  
which would give them access to markets  
for their products. (Local farmers would have  
been charged primarily for military  
purposes.) Another law was enacted to popularize  
required the state to supply clothing to the  
enlisted soldiers.

To secure funding of additional support  
against the other national opposition, CHOS  
took further measures in behalf of the knights -  
the business men of Rome. He introduced a new  
system of the collection in the rich province of Asia.  
Instead of paid once each year, he proposed one-half  
of each year's produce; this would be more flexible  
and easier for people to pay in bad years. Since 100



the Senators determined to ruin Caius Gracchus, but he was too strong to attack directly - they had to hide their time.

There is evidence to show that Caius would have preferred to extend citizenship only gradually to the Latins and the Italian allies. But he could not count on indefinite continuance in the tribunate; consequently, he staked all on one general law which would give full citizenship to the Latins, if desired, and partial citizenship to the Italians. This was in line with Roman policies toward them.

⑥

oppressed the people of his province, he could not look for the lenient treatment from a jury of knights that he had received when senators composed these juries. Incidentally, if the government interfered with the tax-collecting syndicates, he might be accused and brought before a jury of the latter's friends at home. The knights were thus set against the Senate, and this rich capitalist class would now be bound by strong ties of self-interest to Gracchus and his Democratic.

party. He even planned to add a number of knights to the Senate, but this was to great a change to be carried out immediately.

Another move against the Senate was to take away its power to assign the retiring consuls and praetors to provinces, thus giving the profitable posts to senatorial friends; instead, the assignments had to be made before election.

All this legislation Caius Gracchus carried through the popular assembly by the force of his strong personality. Nor was his ability seem to have been unduly taxed by his many duties. He supervised the building of roads and granaries, the allotments of land, and the foundation of colonies; he dispensed immense patronage. Foreign ambassadors sought audiences with him. He was accessible to all - he was a veritable Pericles at Rome, and far more. Rejected tribune, he was making himself a real dictator, dependent, however, on popular support.

All this was quiet and unobtrusive to the aristocrats of the Senate whose control had been practically unchallenged for the century before the Gracchi brothers - renegades from the oligarchy.

democracy was visionary. Democracy of that type had failed too often in Greece, and the Roman assembly now bore a startling resemblance to the fickle mobs of the Greek cities. Too many of the Roman proletariat did not want to go back to hard work on the farm or anywhere else; they had been corrupted - without being fully educated - by the Oriental influences that had flooded Rome. The upper classes alone had the intelligence to rule the empire, but lacked the unselfishness and devotion to the state that had characterized their ancestors. The common people were wholly

Cicero's Gracchus & DRUSUS.

⑦ subjects before the Gracchi Wars. But such generosity was unlikely to be popular with the Roman populace, for it would add to the numbers of those who could receive cheap food and numerous bribes from politicians.

In the meantime, the Senate had set another tribune DRUSUS, to outbid Gracchus with the people. DRUSUS urged that the Latins would be quite satisfied with less than full citizenship. Instead of three new colonies he would set up 12. Instead of paying rent for their allotments, the new settlers would get them rent free. Vigorous propaganda was set on motion against

the colony on the site of Carthage, on which  
Gracchus had pinned his hopes. Feeling that  
he had to see to its foundation in person, he  
was away from Rome for over two months; and  
in his absence the Senate won over part of the  
fickle mob. Even his magnetic personal leader-  
ship could not carry the bill to extend the  
citizenship, and he failed of reelection as tribune.  
Knowing that he was in personal danger  
after his term of office expired, he provided  
himself with a body guard. In a drunken  
brawl one of his friends killed a senatorial  
partisan, and the Senate voted to declare martial  
law. A fight followed in which Gracchus  
and his friends were beaten. Gracchus fled,  
and, rather than be taken alive, had a faithful  
slave kill him. His head was cut off and taken  
to the consul, who is said to have paid its actual  
weight in gold for the grim trophy. After the  
battle, 3,000 Democrats were condemned to death  
without trial.

there can be no doubt that the Isvechi had the highest  
intentions; but their plan to set up an old-fashioned

unfit to govern the Roman dominions, but some sort of partnership might have solved the problem. If not, dictatorship was the best solution. One conclusion can hardly be avoided - the man who was to solve the problem must have the devoted personal loyalty of an army large enough to make him all-powerful. But may not Cæsar's objective have planned to do more than make the Italians citizens of Rome? May he not have contemplated some form of representative government? This, of course, is mere speculation.

The Senate had won, but the people had learned their power; class war had only started. The next popular leader would see that an army was needed to assure success.

133-129 BC.

Land Reform Commission in Rome

133BC

TIBERIUS GRACCHUS, Roman reformer  
murdered at instigation of the  
Senate



133BC

Asia Minor becomes eighth Roman  
Province

133BC

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Tiberius Gracchus, tribune of the  
plebs; murdered.

133AC

ATTALUS III died. The last  
King of PERGAMUM and ruler of  
most of the Aegean coast of Western  
Anatolia as well as PHRYGIA.

He bequeathed (in his will) his  
entire kingdom to Rome.

A war followed till 129 BC & 128 BC

133 BC

News from Rome informed SCIPIO  
AEMELIANUS (in Numantia) that his  
brother-in-law Tiberius Dracchus  
was undermining the MOS MAIORUM  
and he encouraged L. RACCHUS'S  
enemies, especially their mutual  
cousin SCIPIO NASICA

133BC

DURANT

PUBLIUS MUCIUS SCAEVOLE  
was Consul in 133BC

He tried to reduce the laws  
of Rome to an intelligible  
system.

So did his son QUINTUS